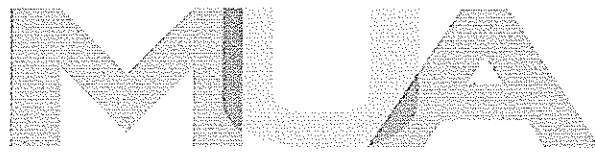


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

MGT324: PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNANCE ADMINISTRATION

DATE: 2ND APRIL 2019

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and, answer the questions that follow:

ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

The role of civil society organizations (CSO) in public policy varies greatly depending on their political contexts. Civil society, in a democratic government, is a channel through which citizens participate in making and implementing public decisions; in identifying, prioritizing and resolving public problems, and in allocating and managing public resources. People become more involved in agenda setting, and policy implementation through various voluntary associations, which contribute to the sustaining of democracy and fosters economic growth (Putnam, 1993). In non-democratic and transitional states, the civil society sector plays a significant role in lobbying and pressuring governments for democratizing politics and to complement policy changes (Bratton, 1994; Cohen and Rogers 1995; Kasfir, 1998).

In Africa and countries in transition, civil society organizations have been involved in various political activities ranging from public voter education and monitoring elections; protesting what they consider unjust or unwise policies; protecting citizens from actions of repressive regimes; and opposing or even overthrowing regimes (such as recently seen in Ukraine). Manor (1999: 8-11) argues that civil society contributes to better governance. Manor groups the role of CSOs in this regard into four categories, namely public policy and decision making; enhancing state performance; transparency and information; and social justice and the rule of law. Firstly, civic associations, such as women's organizations, bring together people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds through toleration, respect, trust, and credible commitment for the advancement of a common agenda (for instance women empowerment).

They try to influence policy reforms through dialogue, advocacy and persuasion. Thus, civil society organizations possess the ability to mobilize the public to participate more fully in decision-making processes and the management of public

affairs. Secondly, civil organizations can improve transparency and increase the availability of information about the making and implementation of government policy by disseminating information within civil society. This is important in promoting accountability because citizens are aware of the pledges made by their governments, and can be in position to demand service delivery. This suggests a more activist role for civil society, in which civic role-players back up information and dissemination activities through mobilization and public advocacy work. Thirdly, civil society organizations can contribute to the quality and effectiveness of public services and expenditures by working directly with government in shaping, financing and delivering public services in a variety of ways. These can take the form of state-civil society partnerships in which civil society organizations work closely with state institutions in designing public policies, service delivery and monitoring. This practice of

Partnerships and compromise lays the foundations for an effective government and rapid economic growth (Putnam, 1993). Fourth, CSOs in particular, human rights groups can play a significant role in promoting social justice and the rule of law in the governance of a country. They do so by either pressing for the implementation of existing laws, or, advocating fresh legislative initiatives and institutional reforms improving the functioning and accountability of state organs. Furthermore, civil society organisations can play the protective role in sheltering individuals threatened by repressive states, and defending their rights through the official legal process.

Required

- a) Describe Civil Society Organizations as used in the above case study (5marks)
- b) Identify five challenges facing Civil Society Organizations in Kenya (5marks)
- c) Discuss three roles of Civil Society Organizations in public policy (15marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) The government is responsible for the provision of services to its citizens.
Discuss in detail the roles of government agencies in development. (15marks)

QUESTION THREE

- b) Explain the term accountability as used in Public administration (3 marks)
- c) Explain Six roles of public sector organization in development (12marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Discuss Five characteristics of a democratic system (10 marks)
- b) Describe the top-down approach to policy implementation (5marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Highlight five ethical issues in Public sector and administration(5marks)
- b) Discuss five poverty reduction strategies employed by the Kenyan government (10marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Discuss the Five main stages of decision making process of Foreign policy (10marks)
- b) Highlight any five forms of advocacy in Kenya (5marks)